Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER. DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21, 1836. Whole No. 775.

Ruins about the Taj Mahal. Agra.

The engraving gives a view of Taj Mahal, as it is called by the natives, or the Mausoleum, the second gem that appears in the drawing, is the way one approaches it, and though large specie of ground, that lies between the great entrance and front wall of the Taj Mahal. The Taj Mahal is very justly celebrated as the finest building of the Mohammedans, and as one of the monuments of Hindostan; its design is at once elegant and chaste; its dimensions are grand, and its execution admirable; the materials of which it is constructed are the finest kinds of marble, and of the best quality; its exterior and interior ornaments and embellishments are elaborately rich; such was the structure as described as a complete and exquisitely finished work a graceful and noble style of architecture, and when examined separately in all its various and minute particulars, it exhibits an extensive fine structure, might easily assert, any thing of the kind that ever been on the face of the earth, at the day, to arouse attention, and demand the admiration, of those who feel and understand taste.

The modern district of Agra joins the Delhi district in a short distance north of Kosum, and extends along the banks of the Jumna in conjunction with the river. On the west it is bounded by the pergunnahs of Deeg, the Bhurtpore territories, and the pergunnahs of Dholpore, Barree, and Rajakera. That portion situated between the Chumbul and the Jumna is table-land, elevated above the banks of both rivers many feet, and composed of a light soil. In many parts, during the dry season, it becomes sterile, trivolers are without water, which, for agriculture and domestic purposes, is procured from wells. Cultivation, in the province, when compared with its capabilities, is in a very backward condition, less made but in progress. The waste lands are numerous, and not for the manufacture of saltpetre, or for the purposes of agriculture.

The most memorable of the provinces of Agra, following account has been given in the Indian Gazetteer: "The names are in general a hodgepodge race of men, and consist in a mixture of the Hindoo and Mussulman races, and the Seiks having to no small extent. A considerable number of the Rajpoots in the district are descended from Jaisal, a dynasty of the Machherry Rajah contains many Hindoo religion is still predominant, although Mussulmans has been in a considerable degree to Mahomedan princes since the fourteenth century. Parganes are the Rajpoot and Beauniseal races partly Mussulmans."

Asher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book (London) for contains an exquisite portrait of youthful loveliness, entitled "The Children of Lord Abercorn," Bernard Barton, has appended the following

Sport, not that the artist's pride,
Can be found? this lovely page,
Where childhood's beauty is enshrined,
Should have named it "The Golden Age."
Yet, for girlish grace and sportive prime,
Or for calm, and unsullied by Crime.

Not as age so blasted, and pure, and bright,
In a world, which is not its right;
Yet as spirits as gay, and its hearts as light,
As it knows not the withering flowers
And fitting forward cities manchild,
Is a heritage to hold.

But age when the heart is in blithesome glee
Is not all that the young believe them see
Of the gay, and the glad, and the free;
Nor grief a paleness, and joy a rose,
Nor the whispers of hope the worst foes.

Every change on a welcome the time, design'd
Of the joyous poesy and fate;
Then hasty and vision time may find
Tender as free from care,
Though a type of the Golden Age,
The being portray'd in the pensive page.

Don't think not I would cloud the brow
Of the youth
That bosom which throbs so lightly now
With a warning sound of chill;
Shortly the bard of his sailing high,
Nor the maiden of her girlish sigh.

Is the morning of Life? Be blithe and gay
And the little which around them sing;
Whatever the lot, or the part of the day,
Best evening as sundown most bring.
Be the darkness of fate must more follow that we
Not the fast-fading twilight hash taken its leave.

Let then now! Let thy memory be a guide
To the past thy judgment
And where stars come forth in the heaven
Let them be to thy wishes and love;
And such unsullied the gathering night
As a morning of June.

The Spring-time of being; yet bear in mind
Its passage will not long bind,
The autumn will linger not long behind,
And winter will come,
And the blossoms that lustrous now,
And when Summer shall be o'er,
Shall fade and fall from the bough
To grow thy Winter store!
Yet, as the Spring-time of mortal life changes bring,
Think know an everlasting Spring.

Then in the youth beneath of Him
Who gave the heart to thee,
And his light in thy breast become not dim,
But burn with purity,
Thy God, in the darkest of days, will be
Patience, and beauty, and strength, to thee!

From the Penrose Almanac.

Blanch's Letters.

THINGS AND THOUGHTES IN VENICE.—NO. LIV

Sept. 16 1835.

The traveller, it must look Venice to the one of the most interesting and most beautiful cities of the world—the Queen of the Adriatic, and the Bride of the Sea. Poets have teemed with a greater efforts. Poetical descriptions of her, and historians have written volumes upon her. Her setting sun may not upon the very waves of the sea, and her rising sun may not upon the very waves of the sea, and her rising sun may not upon the very waves of the sea, and her rising

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,

Are very much in demand at
McMakin's N. E. News Depot, 312 N. Third st.
Berdel's Bookstore, Second, above Vine street.
Morgan's do. High street, above Fervent.
Carlile's do. In Exchange.
Mrs. McWilliams's Variety Store, 33 N. Fifth street.
Wm. Berdel's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 24, 1828.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We are obliged to a Friend and Subscriber, and regret that we cannot find room for his communication.

The point of Doctr's lines is good, the verse, however, will require some revisal before it can appear in print.

Pro Bono publico, we shrewdly respect will be the only person benefitted by his proposal. It is inadmissible.

A Church Yard Tale, and Lays of the Lost, are under consideration.

The wish of Eliza shall be gratified. We are slaves to the fair.

Mr. Benjamin Matthias, who has for several years past, assisted us in the editorial department of the Saturday Evening Post, and Joshua L. Taylor, our estimable book-keeper for eight years past, have purchased the subscription list of the Philanthropist, and intend issuing a weekly periodical under the title of the *Saturday Chronicle*. We presume no assertions will be spared to make it popular and interesting.

Messrs. A. Godey, & Co. also propose to commence a weekly paper, (to be the Eighth Wonder of the World,) early in July, and we have heard of other paprs allow it to astonish the natives," which are intended to be issued about the same time.

As we have no idea of losing caste, or lagging behind in the emulous race for the prize of public favour, we have made arrangements for speedily enlarging the borders of the Saturday Evening Post, and materially, by adding to the length of our present columns and giving four additional ones. We do not mean to boast much of what we intend to do, as we would avoid the imputation of puffing for public favour, but we shall adopt the motto of the Scottish chieftain—"DEEDS SHAW."

Mr. Harrington, the Ventriloquist, having yielded to numerous solicitations, will continue his exhibitions at the American Museum, for a few evenings more. This engagement, however, cannot possibly be extended much longer. And we would inform those whose time have not yet seen his wonderful and entertaining performances, to give him an early call. The Concert of sapirado for public favour, but we shall adopt the motto of the Scottish chieftain—"DEEDS SHAW."

WEST PHILADELPHIA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

We have received the first annual report of the West Philadelphia Rail-road Company, by which it will be seen, that the resources of the Company are fully equal to the completion of the road, in the most durable and permanent manner, agreeably to the engineer's estimate.—The Stockholders are informed that in 6 months the entire line of the road may be expected to be in operation, the report of the chief engineer certifying that the rail-road may be open for travel by the first day of November next.

By this favorable route, the inclined plane, at Belmont, will be avoided, a new outlet will be opened in an almost straight line from Market street, and vicinity of cars, propelled by steam or live engines, will give that one hour in advance of those which pass over the inclined plane, by the

SQUABBLES AT WASHINGTON.

A contest between J. Q. Adams and General Jackson, respecting the Treaty made by President Monroe, with Don Onis, in 1819, is growing warm at Washington. Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State, and as he recently declared on the floor of the House of Representatives, submitted the Treaty to General Jackson *during the negociations*, and that he approved of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, which rejected the Province of Texas. Gen. Jackson says that he has no recollection of the fact, and through the Globe, accuses Mr. Adams of falsehood, pointing to the papers of the day, that at the time the Treaty was signed he was at Baltimore and Philadelphia. There is no doubt that Mr. Adams will be able to prove the correctness of his assertion, and that Gen. Jackson has forgotten the circumstance. The attempt of the Globe, to prove that on the day of signing the Treaty, Gen. Jackson was at Philadelphia, and that *therefore* he could not have been acquainted with its contents, is a silvelright monstrosity to reason, and is only one of those jesuitical attempts for which that prostituted print is so famous—that of copying Machiavel's Wisdom:

"To keep the word of promise to the ear,
But break it to the hope."

This difficulty laid to others, and there appears to be a disposition to have a general battle of politicians, whereon much zeal and character is to be lost in the fray. Interesting times for Inquirer gave the following hints by way of a commencement.

The papers of the District of Columbia for the last four or five weeks presented not only remarkable but disgusting evidences of the moral and vindictive of party. About two weeks ago, the Sun newspaper publicly charged the Hon. Anne Lane, of the United States Senate, guilty of the crimes of falsehood, perjury, forgery, debauchery and theft. All these charges, it preferred on the authority of the Louisville Journal, and that paper challenges Mr. Lane to an investigation before the high tribunals of the country.

On Monday and Thursday, the Globe openly charged Mr. John Quincy Adams with falsehood, and to-day, the United States Telegraph charges Gen. Jackson with falsehood; and in the same paper, the same writer charges Gen. Thos. H. Benton of Missouri, with the following offences:

1st. Of being a brawler and desperado.

2d. Of embezzling public money, and betraying its privacy.

3. Of "stealing a sum of money from the trunk of one of the present members of the General Court Bench of Virginia, which was found wrapped in his pocket and laid around his neck."

4th. Of killing a son of Judge Lucas, whom he had challenged to a duel, under the following circumstances: Benton relied up his antagonist and by concert with his friends, paraded the ground, superintended the same writer charges Gen. Benton of Missouri, with the following offences:

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Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

ASHES		
Pot...cwt		
Pearl		
BUTTER		
Fresh...lb	17	20
Keg, No.		
No. 1		
No. 2		
COAL		
Lehigh...ton		
Schuylkill	5 25	5 50
COFFEE, duty free		
Java	13	14½
St. Domingo	11½	12
Porto Rico	12	13
Cuba	12	13½
Laguira	13	13½
Rio	12½	13½
COTTON, duty 3 cts per lb		
Louisiana	18½	21
Mobile	19	20½
Ala. and Tenn.	19	20½
N. C. and Geo.	18	20
S. C. and Va.	18	20½
FREIGHTS		
To Pittsburgh, per canal 100 lbs.		
FLOUR and MEAL		
Superfine...bbl	6 37	6 50
Fine	6 25	
Rye	4 62	
Middling	4 25	
Corn Meal	4 12½	4 25
do...in hhds	19 50	20
GRAIN		
Rye Pa.	90	92
Rye Southern	90	91
Wheat Pa.	1 34	1 40
Do South bushl	1 33	1 38
Corn L. C. white	78	79
do. L. C. yellow	80	81
do. U. C. round	83	84
Oats Pa.	48	50
Southern		
Barley Eastern		
do...Pa.	71	80
HOPS		
1st sort...1835...lbs.	16	17
MOLASSES		
New Orleans	47	48

Sugar-house	48	50
do. N. York	49	50
do. Philada.	46	52
do. Steam	53	60
Trinidad	42	43
Porto Rico	40	42
Eng. French Isl.	34	36
Hav. & Matanzas	34	36
MACKEREL		
No. 1...bbl.	10 00	
No. 2	9 50	
No. 3	6 12½	6 25
OIL		
Linseed, Am. from store	1 07	1 08
do. Dutch		
Whale...gal.	48	53
Sperm winter	1 00	
do. summer	90	95
PLASTER PARIS		
In Del'ware ton	3 75	
In Schuylkill		
SEEDS		
Clover...bush.	4 25	4 50
Flaxseed rough	1 72	1 75
do...clean cask		
Timothy...bbl.	2 00	3 00
Herds...bush.		
Orchard grass	2 00	
WHISKEY		
Rye in bbls.		35
do in hhds.	33	33½
do from wagons	33	33½
WOOL		
Prime Saxony fleece...lb.	70	
Am. wash ful bl'd	60	62½
do...¾ blood	50	55
do...½ blood	45	50
do...¼ and com.	40	45
Am. unw'sh ful bl'd	24	30
do...¾ blood	27	28
do...½ blood	26	27
do...¼ and com.	25	26
Sup'r. pulld lambs	52	56
No. 1...do.	45	48
No. 2...do.	33	42
No. 3...do.	25	30
Spi. sheep, R.F.&S.	90	1 00
do lambs	75	1 00

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 21, 1836.

IT IS ALTOGETHER USELESS

For distant correspondents to trouble themselves in writing letters to us unless the postage is paid, or evidence of valuable inclosures is perceptible without breaking the seal—*the communications lay dead in the post office.*

It is useless—For strangers at a distance to order the S. E. Post with promises to "pay at the end of the year." *It wont do.*

It is useless—To send us notices of marriages unless accompanied with a responsible name.—*We dont publish them.*

It is dishonest—To order a periodical—pay for it in advance for one year and *take* it for several years, and when a bill is inclosed, to return answer that only one year was subscribed for, it being the first intimation of the kind given. *We could instance some hundred cases of this nature.*

It is untrue—in 49 cases out of 50, to state that we do not discontinue subscriptions, when so ordered.

It is dishonourable—For subscribers who are two or three years in arrears, to "remove to the west" without settling their subscriptions.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

Mr. R. M. Morrison, has issued a large and beautiful Engraving of the "Washington Family," which ought to adorn the parlour of every American Citizen. It represents the "Father of his Country," seated near a table at Mount Vernon, with his arm resting on the shoulder of his step grandson Custis. His lady is seated opposite to him, referring to the plan of Washington City; her grand-daughter by her side, and a black servant behind her chair. A view of the Potomac with shipping is in the distance, giving an effective back ground to this pleasing picture.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL.

We cannot reprobate too severely the narrow policy that would cripple in its bud the proposed plan for a magnificent hotel, which would not be more ornamental than beneficial to our citizens. It is a notorious fact that notwithstanding the increase of public hotels they have been all full to overflowing, and during the present season no accommodation for a time has been to be had at any of them. Shall we see N. York, Boston and other places providing for the great influx of strangers on a scale that reflects the greatest credit on their undertakings, and shall we only from a foolish fear fail in providing for the vast numbers of our friends, the merchants and visitors who pour in upon us from the south and west? We feel assured that such a niggardly policy will be scouted and that a stately mansion will rise from the ruins of a wretched prison: a more beautiful spot could not have been selected for the site of such a building situated in the very centre of the Squares, commanding a view of the venerable State House, on one side, with its magnificent avenue of shady trees, and on the other that sweet and beautiful garden, Washington Square, the resort of beauty and fashion, what could be more desirable? We heartily trust that the plan may be speedily carried into effect, it will bring us many sojourners who will find it hard indeed to tear themselves from so fascinating a place. When the plan of the building is approved of we shall lay an engraved view of it before our readers.

THE SEATS IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Much has been said on the removal of the seats from Washington Square—the arguments, pro and con—have during the week given rise to some pretty sparring between our brother editors. The yeas however, have in our opinion failed to make out a case that could warrant such an infringement on the long enjoyed comforts of the community, whilst the nays have proven both by rhyme and reason that the deprivation was cruel, hard and not to be borne.—We have had the weak, the aged, and the helpless conjured to our imagination, tottering to their accustomed haunts and wandering like vexed ghosts in search of their bereft enjoyments—poor nurses sinking beneath the weight of their precious charges, and vainly looking and sighing for the rest which was not be obtained. But the vexed ghosts shall chafe no longer—the old and helpless shall enjoy their accustomed seats, and the good nurse shall take the smiling infant for healthful enjoyment and not sink under the weight of her sweet and lovely burthen. The seats are to be restored.

BEAVER AND CONNEAUT RAIL ROAD.

On the 4th inst. a meeting of the Commissioners of the Beaver and Conneaut Rail Road Company was held, at which Judge Thomas Henry, was appointed President, and James Patterson, Esq. of Brighton, Secretary. The meeting appointed a committee to confer with the Ohio Commissioners, respecting the survey and estimate of the route to the mouth of Beaver.

As the Pennsylvania portion of this Rail Road will receive the trade and travelling, from at least four harbours on the shore of Lake Erie, and probably a branch from the great southern New York Rail Road, and be in a few years the recipient of the travelling and transportation of a continuous Rail Road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the great north west territories bordering on the upper lakes, it is presumed the stock will be a most valuable investment. We learn that subscription books will be opened in this city during the ensuing summer, and we hope that Philadelphia capitalists will aid in a work, calculated materially to benefit the trade of this city.

...tuses of American silk, manufactured in Providence, Rhode Island, which, to judge from appearance would bear competition with the costly products of Europe. Several gentlemen, competent judges of the article, have expressed the opinion, that these samples are for neatness of finish, and compactness of texture, superior to the silks of France; and these opinions come backed by the best of all evidence—that of the rapid sale of all that the manufacturer could furnish, at a more advanced price than the foreign article of the same quality, was quoted at. One lot of a beautiful *dove colour* was purchased by a mercantile establishment in Boston, to whom it was submitted for inspection, and was so generally admired, that they immediately disposed of the whole, containing in all two hundred yards, and could have retailed a much larger quantity, many ladies preferring it to Gro-de-nap. We noted among the specimens a handsome drab, which would serve an excellent purpose for summer coating, being almost as heavy as kerseymere, with an evenness of twill, and delicacy of shade that belied its American origin. We have before expressed our firm conviction founded on conclusive data, that the day is not far distant, when the manufacture of silk will become an important branch of our domestic industry. Its practicability has been clearly shown by repeated experiments—in every instance successful, and all that is now wanting is, capital to embark in it, and enterprise to follow it up, when it will be found to amply repay the investment of the one, and yield a rich reward to the labours of the other. In a national point of view, it presents strong claims for our consideration. We are annually receiving from France, silks to an immense pecuniary amount, which are not met by a corresponding consumption of our domestic staples—thus, through our want of public spirit, we are condemned to pay tribute to France, draining this country of its wealth to meet the payments upon her products for the manufacture of which we can claim equal advantages with herself, in the adaptation of our soil and climate to the culture of the Mulberry, and full knowledge on the part of our citizens in the elementary principles requisite to conduct the business through its several stages. The policy is by no means laudable, that gives by our want of enterprise, the monied resources of a country to foreign producers, who afford no channel for its ultimate return. France consumes none of our products but cotton, and that she is obliged to take, because we can throw it into her markets at lower prices than she can otherwise obtain it, and since such is the case and the demand for silks is annually increasing, we should as a matter of policy, as well as individual benefit, reserve within ourselves, all that may tend to lessen our dependence upon the fluctuations of foreign trade, and open every avenue for the prosecution of internal economy. Upon the prosecution of the silk trade, these remarks have an analagous bearing, and it should be borne in mind, what a great relief it would be to our international responsibilities, if the sums now paid to Europe for silks should be directed to the advancement of our own citizens in this particular branch of manufactures.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

A worthy octogenarian in Burlington county in the course of conversation with a friend of his over the genial influence of the juice of the grape, was informed that there was an inestimable lady in New York, who would just suit the worthy gentleman. Like a first rate man of business, he proceeded to take down the name and address of the desirable fair, and wrote her forthwith a very pretty billet-doux, offering to lay his heart and fortune at her feet. She replied to his tender epistle that she did not feel inclined to change her state, but that a friend of hers was awfully anxious to be married, and the name and address of the second desirable lady-love was handed to him—again to the charge goes our dear friend, he once more offers and is—accepted—at this time he has not seen the lady: now however they are married and spending the honeymoon. So much for perseverance.

SALT ROCK IN BEAVER COUNTY.

We understand that the Franklin Institute has appointed a committee, on which our able geologists and mineralogists, to examine the suggestion respecting *Salt Mines* in Pennsylvania, particularly in Beaver county, published in the S. E. Post of 30th April.

This useful and distinguished Society is always found in action when the comfort, convenience, or welfare of the country is in question.

We have also heard that an eastern capitalist, largely interested in Beaver county, has written to his agent directing an estimate or proposals, to be forwarded to him for sinking a shaft of 9 feet diameter down to salt water, with a view of undertaking to mine for salt in his own land.

The salt rock is there; else from whence comes the salt water?

We repeat what we said in our last article on this subject, that a vast income awaits the fortunate discoverer of the salt rock.

We solicit our friends in Beaver county, who have been engaged in salt works to send us statements of the depth at which salt water has been first reached by their borings, and the other depths at which veins have been struck, noticing the estimated or ascertained elevation of their works above the level of the Ohio river at Beaver point. We also invite communications on this subject from all owners of salt works in the western part of our State. The communications ought to be in such a short and condensed form, as to enable us to insert them in the Saturday Evening Post. If our desire is complied with, a resource of infinite wealth will be developed; by which the whole western interior will be enriched. The capitalists in the east are as yet uninformed of the immense resources of wealth afforded by this product of nature in the West.

The communications will bring out remarks of mineralogists, which will throw light on the subject, and facilitate future operations.

We need not remind correspondents that as we intend to give publicity to their communications, and thus promote their individual interest, the postage on their letters to us is to be paid.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

General Scott had no sooner sent the militia levies home, and gone with the regular troops into summer quarters, than the Indians have left their fortresses and sallied forth upon the defenceless inhabitants.

Letters from Tallahassee of the 6th & 7th inst. speak of their hostilities—and fear that the city will be attacked. Col. Gamble has taken to the swamp with his negroes, and his cotton house and other buildings have been burnt by the Indians. Mr. Abraham Dupont residing at Matanzas, 25 miles south of St. Augustine, arrived at that city on the 8th, where he was obliged to fly for safety, he escaped with difficulty; his house was ransacked and plundered, and Mr. Joseph Long, who lodged there, was shot down by the Indians. Gen. Scott in consequence sent out Capt Dimick's company of the U. S. Artillery, mounted with 10 volunteers against them, a skirmish took place, in which 4 Indians were killed, and as many wounded—on the side of the Americans one of the regulars was killed and four wounded, 2 severely.

Major Flourney has been murdered. Mr. Hobbs also by the same treacherous foe whilst asleep. A young man who was lying with Mr. H. effected his escape by raising a plank of the floor and creeping under the house.

Hundreds of individuals have fled to Georgia, for safety, leaving behind them vast tracts of come a desolation and a waste

A party of Creeks have injured the plantation of L. W. Hudson, in Russell county—destroying his mules, and taking his corn, they have also burnt down the house of W. Boalt—in Barbour county they acted in the same manner, and threatened to shoot all the white men who remained after 10 days.

An extra from the office of the Charleston Courier dated on Sunday morning, states as the latest news, that there was no longer any doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families are reported to have been just murdered, and 2000 people have fled to Columbus, Georgia, for protection. It is added—"The state of the frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creeks and Seminoles, and all Florida will be devastated, if the governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee."

The number of persons known to be killed was eleven. A family consisting of a man, his wife, child, and servant, on their way to Columbus, were all killed, except the wife, who escaped with two shots through her hand. This happened on the old federal road, at the Ochee Bridge, twelve miles west of Columbus. The Indians have entire possession of that road, within that distance, and all the settlements in the neighborhood, below the road, the settlers having all fled.

A train, consisting of 150 wagons, with about 150 fugitives, on their way to Columbus, were fired upon on Monday (the 9th,) when the first wagon descended a hill. It is supposed that the Indians got possession on the abandoned settlements of from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn. They destroyed every thing on them—furniture, bedding, &c, then burning the buildings.

The Indians had sent word to Columbus, that they would burn that place on a certain night, which time, however, had passed.

A party of about 40 armed men went on the road from Columbus, with the Accommodation Stage Coach, to pick up stragglers. They fell in on one of the settlements with a child three or four years old, who could give no information of its parents; they had probably fled. A known friendly chief, who had been sent for to Columbus, returned for word that he could not come, that his young men were beyond his control.—The communication beyond 12 or 15 miles west of Columbus, on the old Federal road, being cut off, many more murders than the above stated might have been committed, but of course could not be known.

Dr. A. C. Draper, is about to give a series of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Reformed Medicine, at the Franklin Institute.—From the well known talent and ability of the lecturer, we have no doubt but that his exposition will be well attended.

The State of New York appears to be suffering for the want of Banking capital. On the 17th inst, the following bills passed the Senate.

Rochester City Bank, $400,000—Clinton Co. Bank, $200,000—Kingston Bank, $200,000—Bank of the State of New York, $2,000,000—Jefferson County, (increased) $121,000—Commercial Bank Oswego, $250,000—Total $3,170,000. Capital previously created, $1,650,000.—Making a total of $4,820,000.

Laws of Etiquette.—We have received from Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard a pretty little work, which we venture to predict will be one of the most eagerly sought after productions of the season. It is entitled "The Laws of Etiquette," and with some few absurdities, which could only be engendered in a would-be Chesterfield's mind, contains as much interesting as useful matter. To those who are unacquainted with the different grades of good society and the immeasurable distinctions more strongly marked in this republican government than in any country on the globe, the book will prove a real curiosity. The élite of the society of whom the author particularly writes will be amused at seeing in print their virtues and foibles curiously blended, they will also find that they have had credit for some few of the latter which does not pertain to them. To all those who would be thought to belong to the *haut ton*, this book is actually indispensable. It will excite some satire, much commendation and universal interest. We subjoin a few extracts—A true gentleman is

"Polite without importunity, gallant without being offensive, attentive to the comfort of all; employing a well regulated kindness, witty at the proper times, discreet, indulgent, generous he exercises in his sphere, a high degree of moral authority, he it is, and he alone, that one should imitate."

The following description of fashion is most just—"It consists in an entire avoidance of all that is natural and rational. Its essence is affectation, effeminacy takes the place of manliness; drawling stupidity, of wit; stiffness and *hauteur*, of ease and civility; and self admiration, of a decent and respectful regard to others.

We take our leave of the work, recommending it, and the interesting anecdotes with which it is interspersed to our readers.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Rice are playing at the Walnut street theatre, and Mr. Wemyss has just returned from a highly successful campaign at Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ternan, and Mr. Hill, will perform this evening at the Arch street theatre, for the farewell benefit of Mr. James Wallack.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

Washington, May 18, 1836.

I trust you do not expect much news this week from Congress: consider how totally impossible it is, unless the members possessed the power of omnipresence, for them to be transacting business in the Halls of Congress, and dashing on the race ground.—It is true that they meet at 10 o'clock, but it is seldom that a quorum assembles; and, though perhaps it would be all the better if half the members kept away, yet some wise body or other is sure to count, and find out how many are present, and as sure to proclaim his discovery. Then the House must be called, and that occupies about 30 minutes; then some out-of-the-way motion is made, that occupies 30 more, "and so on," for an hour. At 12 o'clock they must go out to the race ground, and they do not get in till too late to attend to their duty, even if they were not fatigued.

Oh, what a joyful sight,
And glorious 'tis to see——

our grave Senators, mounted on horses of approved mettle, scouring about the area, and our Representatives, crowding the gambling shed, and surrounding the *roulette* tables. Day after day for the past week, have the members sedulously attended to the duties of "the turf," as it is termed in England, where the race ground is *indeed* of the finest, firmest turf, rolled hard by a stone roller of great weight.

The few gentlemen who chose to go to the capitol, had the Halls to themselves, and *considered* bills, to a great extent. In fact, they get through considerable business, in consequence of the absence of most of the "idle debaters." It is true, that for want of a *quorum*, no bills could be passed of any consequence (i. e. that would ever be questioned), but after consideration, the principal bills were "laid aside" for future action. Large sums it is said have been lost and won, during the races, by Hon members; and had the constituents of some of the gentlemen been present, they would have been astonished at least, to have seen the men who represented them.

Mr. McComas on Tuesday last, addressed the committee at length, on the Fortification Bill. He advocated the plan of distributing the surplus revenue among the states for the purposes of internal improvement. He glanced rapidly over the measures of the President, and professed his entire approbation of all of them, until that of removing the deposites—*there* he left him. He continued speaking till exhausted, when Mr. Towns obtained the floor, and on his motion, the committee rose and reported to the House. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House took up the navy Appropriation Bill. The question was on an amendment of the Senate, to a bill authorizing the President, *if in his opinion the public interest required it*, to send an expedition to the South sea. The Senate had struck out the words in italic, not intending to leave it to his discretion. An animated debate ensued, between Messrs. Jarvis, Adams, Mercer, Graves, Judson, Mann, Huntsman, and several others. Mr. Adams contended warmly, that to *authorize*, was not to *require*—that the President was not bound, if he thought the project not feasible, to send it. After some time, it was decided that the House should concur in the amendment.

Nothing very interesting took place in the Senate on Tuesday. A large number of bills were read a second time, considered in the committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading. Nine or ten bills of the House, for the relief of nine or ten persons, were read a third time and passed; the Senate then adjourned.

In the House on Wednesday, a number of petitions were presented by various gentlemen. Mr. Bell, from the committee on Indian Affairs, made a report on certain claims of lands, under the 14th article of the treaty with the Choctaw Indians. Mr. Claibourne, of Miss. made some remarks upon the subject, and moved that 5000 extra copies should be printed. He said that his state was swarming with foreign speculators, and filled with foreign capital, that few comparatively speaking, of the citizens of the state, had any thing to do with the 14th article; that if any infamy or degradation should follow the exposure of the transactions of this speculation, there were many gentlemen on this floor whose constituents would have to participate in it. The motion to print 5000 extra copies was then agreed to. Reports were received from various committees, until the House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, otherwise the Public Lands Bill. Three propositions were pending, one to refer it to the committee on Public Lands, another to refer it to the committee on Ways ...the bill to the state of the Union.

Mr. Gillett, of New York, addressed the House at some length in support of his motion, to refer the bill to the committee of Ways and Means. He contended, as nearly as I could understand, that if all the bills for various appropriations and expenditures, that were before the House, or even a majority of them, passed, there would be no surplus revenue to distribute, and the House would have legislated for nothing. He attacked Mr. Granger on various points, and spoke very well.

On his sitting down, about a dozen members rose to speak, but the chair named Mr. Briggs; Mr. Granger begged to be heard—he had been personally assaulted, and wished for an opportunity to answer his colleague's questions; the chair still said that Mr. Briggs first caught his eye, and according to the rules of the House, was entitled to the floor. Mr. Granger still persisted, and cries of "go on, go on," were heard from various quarters. Mr. Briggs yielded the floor, and Mr. Granger addressed the House and his colleague in a very handsome style. Mr. Granger is a portly, well-looking man, with an eye like a hawk, and a bold, intellectual brow. He spoke very well, and made some very caustic remarks in reference to the speech of Mr. Gillett. He was listened to with attention, and failed only when attempting to introduce poetry into his observations. He spoke for some time, and was much more distinct in his enunciations and clear in his voice when he sat down, than many members are, when *fresh*.

When he sat down Mr. Briggs obtained the floor, and advocated referring the bill to the committee of the whole. Mr. Lane then obtained the floor, but was cut short in his oration by Mr. Cambreleng, calling for the order of the day, which was the fortification bill. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Mann in the chair. The question pending was the amendment offered by Mr. Cambreleng, to insert an additional clause in the bill, appropriating $700,000 for the armament of the fortifications.

Whatever be the subject under discussion, it is sure to end in something about the surplus revenue, that surplus reminds me of what is said when a child has a piece of money, viz. "it burns in the pocket;" this same surplus is a sore trouble to all the Hon. Gentlemen, they are unanimous in their desire to get rid of it, but cannot agree as to the method. Mr. Towns obtained the floor, and spoke in reply to Mr. Thomson, of South Carolina, on the course of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, and in reply to Mr. Bell in defence of the administration and its principles. Mr. Towns spoke upwards of two hours in a very impressive and graceful manner, and his remarks were thought to be equal to any made during the session.

Mr. French took the floor, and on his motion the committee rose, reported and then the House adjourned.

In Senate on Thursday, after a few petitions and reports, the fortification bill was taken up. As a number of the Senators were not present, (probably at the race course,) Mr. Calhoun moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion was negatived, yeas 17, nays 22. The amendments were then discussed.—The main debate was upon a motion to amend the clause appropriating $101,000, for fortifications at Penobscot, by increasing the amount to $150,000, one half to be expended this year, the residue the next. After some time spent in debating, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on Thursday, Messrs. Garland and Adams, made heavy complaints of the letter writers who correspond with the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the New York Courier; for wilful misrepresentations and perversion of speeches and remarks made in the House.

R. M. Johnson, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill to establish a national foundry.—Mr. Haynes moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of taking up the resolution of the Senate, to adjourn on the 23d of May, which was negatived by a large majority. The House then took up the land bill; and Mr. Lane who was entitled to the floor, spoke in favor of referring the bill to the committee on finance, and in reply to Mr. Granger. Messrs. Morris and Williams, spoke for some time in favor of referring the bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bynum rose to reply but his remarks were arrested by the annunciation of the special order at one o'clock. The House then took up the fortification bill. Mr. French had the debate to himself, and after speaking as long as he wished to speak, or as any body would attend to him, gave up the floor to Mr. Maury, when the House adjourned.

On Friday the Senate met, heard prayers, had their journal read and adjourned, without even attempting to do any business.

On Friday in the House, Mr. Adams rose to make another explanation. Really it takes up a good deal of time to clear that gentleman's character. Scarcely a day passes, without the gentleman rising to vindicate his character. After he had spoken a long time and read the Globe to the members, and boring them till they were tired, if *he* was not, he sat down with conscious satisfaction; but Mr. Huntsman rose, and in a severely caustic speech ridiculed the practice now in fashion among the members," of interrupting all the business of the nation, and pouring their private griefs and troubles, and taking advantage of their situation as members to make charges that could neither be heard or replied to by those against whom they were made. He advised Mr. Adams to go at once to President Jackson, (if he thought himself injured,) and ask an explanation, and pledged himself that the President would explain matters and things in full. He said they were both of an age, both Presidents, &c. &c., and he seemed to think that they might settle their difference out of doors, without troubling the House, or wasting the public time, and interrupting the business with their sparrings. Mr. H. said further that the manly way in the west, was to hunt up the editor or author of a paragraph reflecting on a gentleman, and getting satisfaction from him, not coming to make his moan in a strain as long as the lamentations of Jeremiah; that he had voted to give members the opportunity heretofore, but if his maker would pardon that he had done so, he would take especial care never to do it again. I only quote from recollection, the gentleman said much more, all plain sound sense, and it is a pity if members do not follow his advice.

One hundred private bills were in the course of this day considered in committee of the whole, and most of them were reported to the House. This is turning of business! If the races only lasted a few days longer all the private business would be disposed of.—Among others is a bill for the relief of General Macomb. I did not hear or rather understand a word of it, so cannot tell what it can be unless it is to let him come home from Florida, and superintend the actions of Pontiac.

The Senate on Saturday did little or nothing, but debate on the bill for the relief of the corporations in the District of Columbia. The bill was finally amended and sent to the House. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House the members talked about their business and made ineffectual efforts to submit motions, during the first part of the day, till the deposite bank question was taken up. The question was the resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Owens, from the committee of ways and means, fixing a day for the consideration of the bill, regulating the deposit of the public monies in certain local banks. The members went off from the bill at right angles, and before they knew where they were, got upon some bill for graduating the prices of public lands! To take a new start the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and the races being over and most of the members present, *sixty-nine* bills were read a third time and passed. Members seem determined to make up for lost time; indeed on Friday evening many that had been to the race ground on their return went to the House, but were so *excited* that the House adjourned rather than let them attempt to speak, as they were inclined. After the passage of the bill before mentioned, a message was received from the President, transmitting reports from the secretaries of state and war. On Monday Mr. Towns asked consent to submit certain resolutions adopted by the citizens of Macon, Georgia, in relation to Texas. Other members asked the same privilege, so all were refused. The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of the state of Kentucky on the subject of the proceeds of the public lands. Mr. Groves addressed the House at considerable length, and went into a calculation of how much money would remain in the treasury after the disbursement of the year, were provided for. According to his calculation there would be upwards of seventy-six millions of dollars. He contended that there was great danger to be apprehended from leaving the public monies in its present situation, he considered a division of the public money as the most just and proper manner of getting rid of it, and believed it to be desired by nine-tenths of the people. Mr. Cushing said he desired to give his views on the land question, but not deeming the present a fit or convenient occasion, he moved to postpone it to Monday next, which was agreed to. A long debate then took place on the bill for the relief of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wise was opposed to the bill in every shape, he proposed to test the feeling of the House, to lay the bill on the table, the yeas and nays were ordered and it was decided in the negative, yeas 75, nays 106. After debating the matter over and over the previous question was put, and the amendment of the Senate was concurred in yeas 110, nays 53.

Some conversation ensued on the bill from the Senate to provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits, between the United States and Mexico, but nothing was decided. The House adjourned.

There is great satisfaction manifested here, by all classes and parties, at the intelligence of the subject and capture of Santa Anna, some few however do not believe it. The President has received a letter from an officer in the Texian army, it is said corroborating the report. The old veteran declared the other day that "he for one was ready and willing to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and hoped Congress would do it."

There is nothing new here, only some of the Hon. Representatives conducted themselves in such a manner at the race course, as to render themselves subjects of ridicule to even the negroes. It is a fact that the blacks here are a more temperate race than the whites, and you will seldom or ever see a coloured person intoxicated in the street. It is however but justice to all parties to say that those found laying about the streets, &c. are generally importations from Europe.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Maury of Tennessee made a speech, ostensibly on the fortification bill, but according to the present custom, on any subject that happened to hit the gentleman's fancy. As some gentleman had given a history of Gen. Harrison, and others of Gen. Jackson, this gentleman started full tilt, into a vindication of Judge White. The gentleman fought "tooth and toe nail," as they say in this country, and Judge White and his friends ought to be grateful for his good intentions, however poorly they succeed. He gave a sort of history how Gen. Jackson "got to be president," and said White was coming in the same way by the voice of the people against canvassing.

May 13, received from		John W. Capron, Esq.	1 25
James McLallen, esq.	2 00	James D. Goodwin, esq.	2 00
David Walton, Esq.	2 00	A. F. Thompson, nett,	50
Wm. Gunckel, Esq.	2 00	postage, $2—on specie!!!	
John F. Smith, Esq.	2 00	R. Cawthorn,	5 00
O. McKnight, Esq.	3 00	May 17.	
May 14.		P. E. Scull,	2 00
Evan Garrett, Esq.	4 00	Franklin Stone,	2 00
James Dewitt, Esq.	5 00	James Christy, Esq.	2 00
James Duncan, Esq.	5 00	John Stearns, Esq.	2 00
S. Moody, Esq.	2 00	F. & C. H. Coles,	2 00
Colin Bishop, Esq.	5 00	Harvey Fowler, Esq.	2 00
Joshua Russell, Esq.	2 00	May 18.	
C. D. Morehead, Esq.	15 00	Joseph Fryer, Esq.	2 00
May 16.		Geo. Reidsnyder,	1 00
M. Laughlin,	5 00	Joseph M'Cracken, esq.	5 00
D. Herrington,		Alva S. Morrow, esq.	1 00
C. F. Hammond, Esq.	2 00	May 19.	
James H. Stewart, Esq.	5 00	Wm. H. Naff,	53 34
J. M. Hadden, Esq.	2 00	John Ousted,	9 00

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

			price sold for.	par.
1302 shares	United States Bank,		124a125	100
93	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	112½a113	100
35	do.	Commercial Bank,	66	50
69	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	62¼a62¾	35
115	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	60a60½	50
474	do.	Girard Bank,	59½a60	50
83	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	66	50
3	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	523	400
340	do.	Kentucky Bank,	68¼a69½	70
218	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	41a41½	40
100	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	78½a79	70
60	do.	N. Orleans Canal Bank	102	100
20	do.	Mer.&Man. Bank Pittsb'rg,	61½	50
23	do.	Planters' Bank, Miss.	123	100
400	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	61¼	60
14	do.	Louisville Bank,	106½	100
20	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	31½	30
100	do.	Beaver Meadow,	50½	50
513	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	35¼a36	25
1836	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	52½a54	50
41	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	170a171	50
6500	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	95a97½	100
175	do.	Mec.&Tradesmen's LoanCo.	10½	10
50	do.	Wilmington & Susque.R.R.	30¼	35
360	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	29a29½	25
343	do.	Morris Canal,	93a93¾	100
1	do.	N. L. & Penntown. R. R.	40	40
27	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	139	100
40	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	82	50

Theatre,—Arch Street.

Mr. WALLACK'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

On which occasion MR. & MRS. TERNAN, & MR. HILL, have kindly volunteered their services.

This Evening, Saturday, May 21st, 1836,

Will be presented the favorite Comedy of

THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Letitia Hardy, Mrs. Ternan—Sir George Touchwood, Mr. Ternan, (Being their last appearance this season.)—Doricourt, Mr. James Wallack.

After which

THE FOREST ROSE.

Jonathan, ... Mr. Hill.

ALMANAC.

MAY, 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
21 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	6 30	
22 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	7 26	D. H. M.
23 Monday,	4 46	7 14	8 15	
24 Tuesday,	4 46	7 14	9 3	Full 1 3 0
25 Wednesday,	4 45	7 15	9 46	Last 7 6 28
26 Thursday,	4 44	7 16	10 34	New 15 9 2
27 Friday,	4 43	7 17	11 22	First 23 12 49
28 Saturday,	4 43	7 17	12 17	

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday morning, 17th inst. by the Rev. Abraham O. Halsey, Francis S. Innes, Merchant, to Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah W. Gibbs, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Germantown, John A. Warder, M. D. of Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, to Elizabeth Bowne, daughter of the late Reuben Haines, Esq.

On Monday morning, 16th inst. at Christ Church, by the Rev. John W. James, Charles Rodenbough, of Easton, Penn. to Emily, daughter of L. Cauffman, of this city.

On Third day, 10th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, on New street, George W. Brown, of Bucks county, to Ann E. daughter of Robert L. Pitfield, of this city.

On Thursday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer, Mr. James Musgrove, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. Jacob Fritz, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. Henry Wm. Wilson, to Miss Mary Ann Tree, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Rufus Babcock, James Pearson, of Waterville, Maine, to Hannah P. daughter of Moses Todd, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, the 4th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Captain Thomas Dixey, to Mrs. Hannah C. Risley, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Latta, James F. Latta, M. D. of Chester county, to Lydia L. Moore, of this city.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 15th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Capt. Richard Saunders, in the 64th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, Miss Hannah Watson, in the 84th year of her age.

On Monday, 16th inst. Edward Dougherty, in the 43d year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 18th inst. Mr. John Morgan, in the 42d year of his age.

At his residence, in Erwinna, Bucks county, on Saturday morning, 14th inst. Thomas G. Kennedy, late of this city, aged 53 years.

On Tuesday, 17th inst. Ferdinand, infant son of Ferdinand and Josephine Sarmiento, in the 2d year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 27th inst. Miss Sarah Ann Goodhart, daughter of Mr. John Goodhart.

On Tuesday morning, 17th inst. Mr. John Sherrerd, in the 56th year of his age.

On Monday evening, 16th inst. Mrs. Anne Bickley, wife of Charles S. Bickley, in the 26th year of her age.

On Monday morning, 16th inst. after a short illness, Lambert C. Thomas, in the 16th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, Miss Hannah Watson, in the 74th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, Susannah Taylor.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Sarah Jane, wife of Geo. Griffin Welles.

At his farm, in Solesbury, Bucks county, on the 11th inst. after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Samuel Emerick, in the 38th year of his age, formerly of this city.

In Portland, Me. on the 11th inst. of cholera morbus, Mr. Anthony Berry, of Phila. aged 56 years.

A New Family Newspaper, of the largest and cheapest class in the country—devoted to Literature, Science and General Intelligence.

This day, May 21, will be published, in this city, the first No. of a new Weekly Newspaper, entitled

The Saturday Chronicle,

AND MIRROR OF THE TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE will be, in the fullest sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and exclusively devoted the cause of literature, science, and general intelligence, so calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents will be—Tales and Essays on Literary, Moral and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama, and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, from a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage.—They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. The design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class.

The Chronicle will be issued in a handsome type, and on a sheet larger than any now used in this city. The first number will appear on Saturday, May 21st.

BENJ. MATTHIAS,
JOSHUA L. TAYLOR.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; $2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months, and $3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, $1 00—in advance.

☞ Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted, on reasonable terms.

☞ Postmasters and others remitting $10 00, will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

☞ Orders, free of postage, addressed to the Publishers, at No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

☞ Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par, in payment of subscriptions. my 21—1t

Note Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE for Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, drawn by Samuel C. Atkinson, in favor of Lucy Ann Dennis, payable 90 days after demand and endorsed in a letter addressed to S. C. Atkinson, No. 26 Carter's Alley, was left by a young man in a letter Box in Carter's Alley, and has not come to hand.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said note.

A moderate reward will be given for the recovery of the note, on presentation at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley, by

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON. my 21—tf

Carpet Manufactory,—Removed

TO No. 106 Juniper street, between Cherry and Race street. "Work once well done is better than twice ill done." In accordance with the above motto, the subscriber begs leave to impress upon the minds of those who are of the trouble and expense of making rag carpets, that a good warp or chain is of the utmost importance to their durability.—Therefore, none but the very best three threaded warps shall be used, and the carpets will be wove full yard wide, and done in the best possible manner. Is not this some inducement to make a trial? Also Carpets for sale.

sept 3 '35—1yf SAMUEL BARRY

A Magnificent Large Oil Painting of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

With Paris, Tybalt, and Friar Lawrence, at the Tomb of the Capulets. Also, a masterly and valuable painting of the

Death of Cleopatra,

By a celebrated artist, have been added to the rich collection of PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, exhibited at HEAD QUARTERS, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place. This popular and fashionable resort is particularly deserving a visit at this time, as several improvements and alterations have been made, which add materially to the beauty and variety of the scene.

In the evening, the rooms are SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED WITH GAS, which gives a rich and magnificent appearance to the different beautiful objects that diversify the several apartments.

☞ Single copies of the SALMAGUNDI, and of the Every Body's Album, may be had at the Bar. my 21—6m

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

For May, 1836—JUST PUBLISHED.

The MAY Number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment, with the following

EMBELLISHMENTS:

A plate of the Latest Fashions, hand-comely coloured, and Two Views of the Columbia Rail-road Bridge, over the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. Music—Farewell, a Ballad, arranged for the Piano.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

LITERARY PORT-FOLIO.

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

Wanted,

A SMART active boy, to run errands and perform light service work about a printing office. Inquire at this office. my 21—tf

Boy Wanted.

AN active Boy wanted—one who writes a good hand. Apply at 92 Market street. my 21—tf

Captain Marryatt's Novels—Complete,

COMPRISING—

Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirate, 3 Cutters and Mooshine, Frank Mildmay, King's Own, Pacha of Many Tales, Newton Foster, Japhet in Search of his Father.

[illegible] L. A. GODEY, Publisher, Philadelphia. my 21—tf

For Sale or to Let,

A HOUSE and lot, situate in Sixth st. near the intersection of Sixth and Germantown Road. [illegible] my 21—tf

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, by a lady who was a passenger in one of the Rail-road cars from Pottsville to Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 13th April, a LEATHER TRUNK, [illegible] on to Pittsburgh. [illegible]

Spring & Summer Fashions.

C. DERMONT & Co. Merchant Tailors,

No. 18 S. Third st. between Market & Chesnut,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a good assortment of superfine West of England and French Cloths, consisting of all the fashionable colours worn in London and Paris. [illegible]

COATS—Super black, blue, and brown Dress, $15 to $20 [illegible]

PANTS—Black, blue, drab, &c. &c.

VESTS—Satin, Silk, Marseilles, &c. &c.

[illegible]

Rev. B. Hibbard's Carminative Salve.

THIS Salve, for upwards of 30 years has been employed in curing [illegible]

The Sketch Book of Character

Or, Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

IN preparing the following work [illegible] L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia. my 14—1t

New Treatise on Navigation.

KEY & BIDDLE will publish on Thursday next, A New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation, [illegible]

Recommendations.

[illegible]

EDW. C. WARD, Prof. Mathem. Sch. U. S. Navy.

Passed Mid. M. F. Maury, U. S. Navy.

[illegible]

Com. John Rodgers, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

Hearing & Eye-Sight Restored.

MR. PRINTER—It was a saying of Doctor Franklin—"That whatever tends to the happiness of human beings, ought to be published and made known to them in order to extend its benefits." [illegible] A SUBSCRIBER.

[illegible]

The Girard Life Insurance,

Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

[illegible]

GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer.

Wanted.

A NUMBER of Pamphlets [illegible]

Notice.

THE Ohio Republican, published at Zanesville, Ohio, [illegible]

Beaver Silk Culture and

Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania.

[illegible] E. BURKE FISHER, Sec'ry

To Let,

THE 2d and 3d stories of store No. 4 south 4th street. Apply to Brown & West, on the premises. my 7—tf

Map of Texas and Mexico.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, a handsome COLORED MAP OF TEXAS, MEXICO, and the South Western Section of the United States—with Descriptive Sketches and Travels in Texas, at the present time. my 21—tf

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed from No. 28 north Second street, to No. 136 Market street, [illegible] ALEX. TURDEN.

Life Insurance & Trust Company,

Office, No. 159 Chesnut Street.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company—Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL 300,000.

DAILY receives monies in Trust on interest, executes Special Trusts, grants Policies of Life Insurance on the most favourable terms, and grants Annuities and Endowments. [illegible]

Rates of Insurance for $100, at the following Ages:

At the age of	Premium for one year.	Premium for seven years annually.	Premium for whole life annually.
21	$1 42	$1 18	$1 54
30	1 31	1 36	2 04
40	1 60	1 84	3 20
50	1 60	1 91	3 89

Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M.

BENJ. W. RICHARDS, President.

JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary.

George W. Ash, Treasurer.

Maelzel's Exhibition.

Union Building, N. E. corner 6th and Chesnut.

MR. MAELZEL respectfully informs the public that he will re-open his Exhibition [illegible] SIGNOR BLITZ, [illegible]

West Chester Boarding School,

FOR BOYS,

IS located in the borough of West Chester, Chester co. Pa. [illegible] JOSHUA HOOPER

To the Public.

HAVING understood that many quantity of goods of German silver, [illegible] JOHN HENRY HAGGENMACHER. my 14—3t

A Dog Stolen.

WAS stolen away, on the 17th of this month, from No. 400 North Front street, a large WHITE POODLE DOG, [illegible] JACOB GREEN, No. 400 North Front street. ap 30—tf

For Sale,

FARMS in Beaver County—also a few unimproved tracts—also, land near Bonnydale, Wayne county, Pa. R. M. DEWEY, Jr. ap 30—tf Office No. 60 Walnut st. Philada.

Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th of June, [illegible] SAM'L. W. CASSEY, Administrator. my 14—3t

Philadelphia Lock Dispensary.

☞ 45 Prune Street.

The attending Physician may be consulted confidentially, as usual, from 9 to 2 o'clock A. M. and from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M.

mar 12—3m

Operations on the Teeth.

DR. BIGELOW continues to execute every operation necessary for the health, preservation, beauty and durability of the TEETH. [illegible]

Spring Millinery,

Mrs. S. Chambers, Agt.

HAS received by the latest arrivals, her Spring assortment of French Millinery, &c. [illegible]

To Western and Southern Merchants.

[illegible]

For Wilmington, DAILY.

THE Steam boat WILMINGTON, Capt. [illegible]

THE OLIO

Tarbuyes the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavours.

[From the Cincinnati Mirror.]

THE USED UP.

The jig is up: I have been fixing
Sly-high—and worse than that.
The girl whose name I have sung,
Whose eyes, when pencil, and wit tongue,
Said "No,"—and I felt flat.

Now, I will neither love nor rant,
Nor my hard fate deplore:
Why should a fellow look sadest
If one girl says she won't or can't,
While there's so many more?

I screw my best—it wouldn't do:
I told her she'd regret—
She'd ruin my heart—and chances, too,
As girls don't like those I loves who
Their walking paper get.

In truth I loved her very well,
And thought that she loved me:
The reason why, I cannot tell,
But, when I wooed this pretty belle—
I was a mistake in me.

She's dark of eye—and her sweet smile,
Like some of which I've read,
Is false—for she, with antics gyle,
Lured me 'mong rocks, and love's bright isle
And there—she cast me dead.

My vanity was wounded sore—
And that I have the worse:
You see, a haughty look I wore,
And thought she could not love me more,
Of all men, me the first.

Well, thank the fates, once more I'm free—
At every shrine I'll bow;
And if, again, a girl cheat me,
Knowing why I game she'll be—
I've cut my eye-teeth now.

Oh, like the bumblebee, I'll rove,
From sweet to sweet, and where I please—
Inhaling sweets from every grove,
Humming around each flower I love,
And donning in each bee.as.

Exaggeration.—A radical, inveighing against the tyranny of the clergy, gave it as his opinion, the other day, that, if they had their own way, they would raise the tithes from a tenth to a twentieth. On the other hand, an unrivaled diminution, by the same figure of speech, may amount to an exaggeration. "I have just met our old acquaintance Daly," said an Irishman to his friend, "and was sorry to see he has almost entirely gone to nothing. You are thin, and I am thin, but he is thinner than both of us put together." But the Hibernian sailor exaggerates or diminish when he says that the weather, he said, "There was but little wind, but what there was was dead ahead."—*The Tea Trumpet.*

Transatlantic knowledge.—the comedian, went to America, and remaining there two years, having his taste dependent on her relatives. Mrs. F—— expatiating on the greenroom, on the evening of the second night the comedian found a warm advocate in a well known dramatist. "I have heard," said the latter, "that he is the kindest of men; and I know he regularly writes to his wife by every packet." "I'm, he writes," resumed Mrs. F., "a parcel of flummery about the agony of absence; but he has come to remember me at last." Do you call that kindness?" "Decidedly," replied the author, "*astonishing kindness.*"

The following anecdote is related of an old English lady, who dreaded the idea of having the land overrun by the French soldiery; and, supposed the period when invasion was threatened, there happened to be a thunderstorm, and the smell of the sulphur became so powerful that the old lady exclaimed, addressing herself to the maid, "Good gracious, the French are coming! we shall all be murdered—ruined—annihilated." "Dear Ma'am" said the maid, "why, did you think the French are coming?" "I smell them, Betty," answered the lady. "Smell the Monsieurs," said the maid. "La! ma'am," "Yes! don't you?" "ma'am, said the lady. "No, I only smell the gunpowder." "That's them," replied the worthy dame—"don't you see in the newspapers that their leaks are rowed by oarars?"—*Bell. Gazette.*

A Hard.—A parishioner complained to his parson that his pew would be let from the noise, and that he must purchase non nearer. "Why," said the parson, "can't you hear distinctly?" "O yes, I can hear well enough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes I can see perfectly well." "Then what can be the trouble?" "Why there are so many in front of me, who exact what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears they are as far as distance."

The Mormons.—A gentleman living in Lorraine county, Ohio, has had a most extraordinary case. He has not strung up since the days of Solomon. In the town of Kirtland they have erected a stone temple at an expense of $60,000. In regard to the first instrument, 20 feet high. It has two rows of Gothic windows—The first floor is the place of worship, with four rows of pews and an aisle on each, having three pulpits in a row—Those entire pulpits are two small, and about one foot each other, and are designed, the uppermost row for the bishop and his counselors, the second for the priest and his counsellors, the third for the teachers, and the fourth or lowest for the deacons. Under the deacons between each of the rows of pulpits, is a painted canvass, rolled up to the ceiling; and to let down at pleasure, so as to conceal the galleries from the audience. The room can be divided into four apartments at pleasure, so as to carry on the objects of imposture. The second and third stories are for a lecturing and chemistry room, and which is expected to have the natural labour system attached to it. The third story is very elegant to acquire an education. Men, women and children are studying Hebrew. None of a person, not in the middle age pursue their Hebrew till 12 o'clock, at night and attend to nothing else. They study in a room, and make his revelations. work muscles, heal the sick, &c.

Village Correct Gossip.—A woman in humble life was asked one day, on the way back from church, whether she had understood the sermon. "Wal I has the presumption" was her non, or soul comprehend answer. The quality of the discourse signified nothing to her—she has plenty of it herself, and is as fond of hearing it: and she went to her house justified rather than more of those who had attended to it correctly, or who had turned to the text in their bibles when it was given out. "Well, Master Jackson," said the monster, waking homeward and sober as sure, with an inquiring look, "what do you think of the sermon?" "well, Master Jackson, Sunday must be a blessed day of rest for you, who work so hard all the week. And you make a good use of the day, for you are always to be seen at church." "Aye, aye," replied Jackson, "it is indeed a blessed day: I works hard enough all the week, and deserves a rest on Sundays, and sees the down, and lays my legs up and thinks of nothing."

"Tender mercies of War."—At the battle of Australia, a detachment of the Shoshill Indians arrived in advance with the Austrians, to intercepting manoeuvre on way, and was gradually hemmed in on three sides on a large extent of smooth space covered with snow. The space was found to be a frozen lake. The French halted at six miles, and commenced a heavy fire of cannon, not on the unfortunate Indians, but on the lake. The ice, loaded with men, horses and guns, at last gave way under the cannon balls, and a number sunk to the bottom. A gentleman was engaged

As old Chippendale, of the garret, died in Paris in a state of the most extreme poverty. He only survived was a nurse, who used to attend with a green grocer. The girl always contrived to get the best and tenderer morsels would permit. When she carried of the death, which took place suddenly, was on the point of being married with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached. The postal day was fixed, and the wedding dresses were brought from the customs. She happened on but lower that her marriage must be deferred, as some wretched the price of her bridal finery to lay her aside decently in the grave.—Her mistress refused the dress, and exhorted her to leave the old rags to be buried by charity. None to refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who left her in a fit of passion. The disappointed and miserable girl where to hang herself, and by the assistance her only of her wedding dress, but merely after the rest of her slender wardrobe, she tied the old man decently in it, and then hanged herself. This act of some to her uncle's room seeming latterly, when the had just come the Dutch and French retreated to an man, entered. "Do my good lass—the, I find you have lost your place!" "Yes, sir." "And come to offer you one for me—will you marry me?" "I, sir? you are joking." "No indeed, I would, as well I'm sure you can't find a better." "But every body will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me." "Oh! I don't care, as your only objection we shall soon get over it, come, come along, and don't cry, you foolish girl." Natalie hesitated no longer; but she wished to take with her a few of her most distressed uncle; it was a cat that he had had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal, that he was determined that even death should not separate them; for he had her stuffed and placed on the mantel of his bed. As Natalie took down pots, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her self in a handsome linen drawer, turned to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. Their new circumstances were conveyed to the body of the cat, and the man, which the old must had started himself to Rouen, to change the just treated of the worthy girl and her domestic of night.

A certain lady of this city, who was in the habit of using extremely strong language, was reproved by a friend before company, but was accustomed to address her servants in very loose language, to the number of a large party, using this the emotive wanted stuffing, and to one of her servants—"Bid those strapping females of their heads." "Ma'am" said the stupid wench, "Rogers those lumberers of the superstructure from that lean upon them," replied the lady. "Ma'am" repeated the perplexed servant. The would be lady lessons, angry that her servant should thus appear to understand her learned language, cried out in a voice of thunder. "Snuff the candles you lubby"

(From the Delaware State Journal.)

ADVENTURES
OF A TWENTY-FOUR POUND SHOT.

The affair which occurred in the harbour of Toulon at the spring of 1824, when, as firing a salute in honor of the French Admiral's ship, and killed one or two men—made some noise at the time,—but is now almost remembered except as one of those accidents which often occur in naval experience, but which the strictest discipline and the most unremitting vigilance may not always prevent. The first inquiry, and a considered impossible for the discipline of the ship; but much of that impossibility must be, if we may so express it, merely technical: there are many minute details, in reference to which the most vigilant and competent officers must rely upon subordinates, who may not always be trustworthy; and a slight neglect in those details may damage, for the moment, the best conceived plan, and produce events as serious as that which occured at Toulon. It was the loss of life, and not the infrequency of the occurring of the accident at Toulon, that gave it an air of national importance; for such things have occurred more than once before, as well in our service as in the naval service of other countries, without exciting remark beyond the spot where it happened. These rounds once harbour, outside of the immense fleet of ships lying which is always to be found in the French Mediterranean. In the distance was to be seen the city, its port enclosed in a semicircle of almost every description, and between them and the Ocnaria, a number of Hydra, Turkish, and other craft.

On the morning of the 23d, the gallant sloop was crowded with people from every mast head to pay honor of the father of his country; and Captain B. went ashore to transact some affairs with the American Consul Mr. Offley, leaving orders for the customary observance of the day. The ceremonial accordingly took recruit, that preparations should be made for the birth day salute. Orders also went from the gun deck, to the starting due services the routine is to draw the shot and lay it along side of the gun; so that the officer, if powder should be found dry, may have the satisfaction observing the shot, is satisfied of the fact. On this occasion it happened that the cabin guns were first drawn, and to avoid lumbering the cabin, were directed to be carried away. One of these, it appears, was from carelessness, or hurry, was laid along side of one of the guns in the waist, before that gun had been drawn; and to the slight circumstances were owing the incidences of the day.

While the noise was firing, the attention of the first lieutenant was attracted by the report of one of the guns, and he immediately called out—

"Gunner—what gun was that?"

"No, Sir—the gunner replied—there is the shot in the gun."

"No matter for that—said the lieutenant—I am satisfied from the report, that the gun was discharged."

"I do not think so, Sir—rejoined the gunner—but to say true, the report was so important that the shot could do no harm.

The gun had been depress-ed to prevent damage to the neighboring shipping, from the wadding.

The salute was fired, and the lieutenant had gone below, leaving the second lieutenant in charge of the deck. While the officer was more particularly in command of commanding ord, he observed a boat pulling off from the French gun brig, they were near the bow, and steering for the Ocaria. She was soon alongside, and a Dutch lieutenant stepped upon the deck, and addressed himself to the officer on his deserter.

Mein Got, Sir—was his first salutation—you fired a shot into us not one, which carried away our mast in pieces and almost kill a man.

The American officer expressed his deep regret at his accident, and requested the Dutch officer to step aboard while he communicated the circumstance to the first lieutenant. Stepping to the quarter, he called down to an under tone to the first lieutenant the following—"Mr. Jones, you've shot a Dutchman this morning."

"Shot a Dutchman—impossible!" cried the lieutenant.

"It's a fact—here's an officer from the Dutch gun brig on board of us, and he tells me we've carried away his mast, and almost killed a man.

"Then for G-d's sake my dear fellow, get a boat go on board, explain the accident and make every possible apology—ascertain what damage has been done and offer to repair it."

The officer went on board the Dutch brig and explained the accident to the captain, who declared in very reasonable man and satisfied with the explanation. The officer then asked if any damage had been done to the ship. To which the captain replied, that a shot came through the bulwarks, and carried away the main mast, which had been repaired with a new one, and that one man had been killed by splinters. The officer, on hearing this, stated that he was sorry to hear it, and that he would report the circumstance to his commander, and that he was sure that he would make every reparation in his power. The officer then returned to his ship, and reported the circumstance to the first lieutenant, who immediately reported it to the captain, who was then on shore. The officer was then sent back to the Dutch brig, to say that the captain would be on board in a few minutes, and